



Python

Aliasing

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Often easier (and more useful) than making a
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If the data is immutable, aliases don't matter

Because the data can't change

But if data *can* change, aliases can result in a lot
of hard-to-find bugs

Aliasing happens whenever one variable's value
is assigned to another variable

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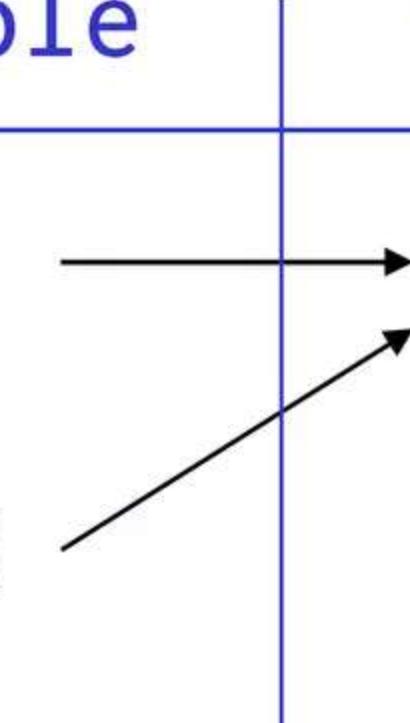
```
first = 'isaac'
```

variable	value
first	'isaac'

Aliasing happens whenever one variable's value is assigned to another variable

```
first = 'isaac'  
second = first
```

variable	value
first	'isaac'
second	

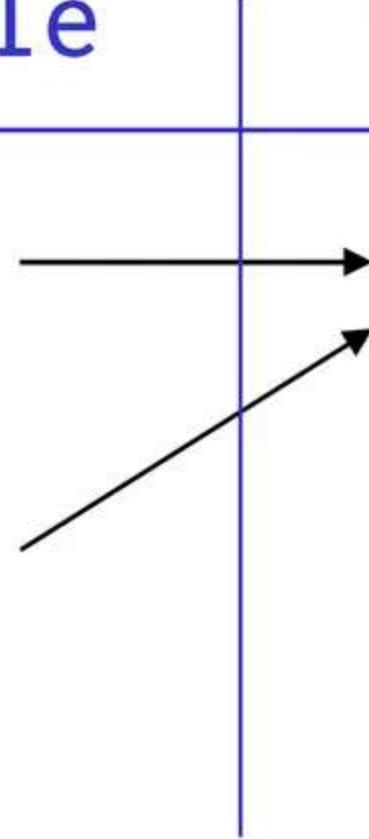


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```
first = 'isaac'  
second = first
```

But as we've already seen...

variable	value
first	'isaac'
second	

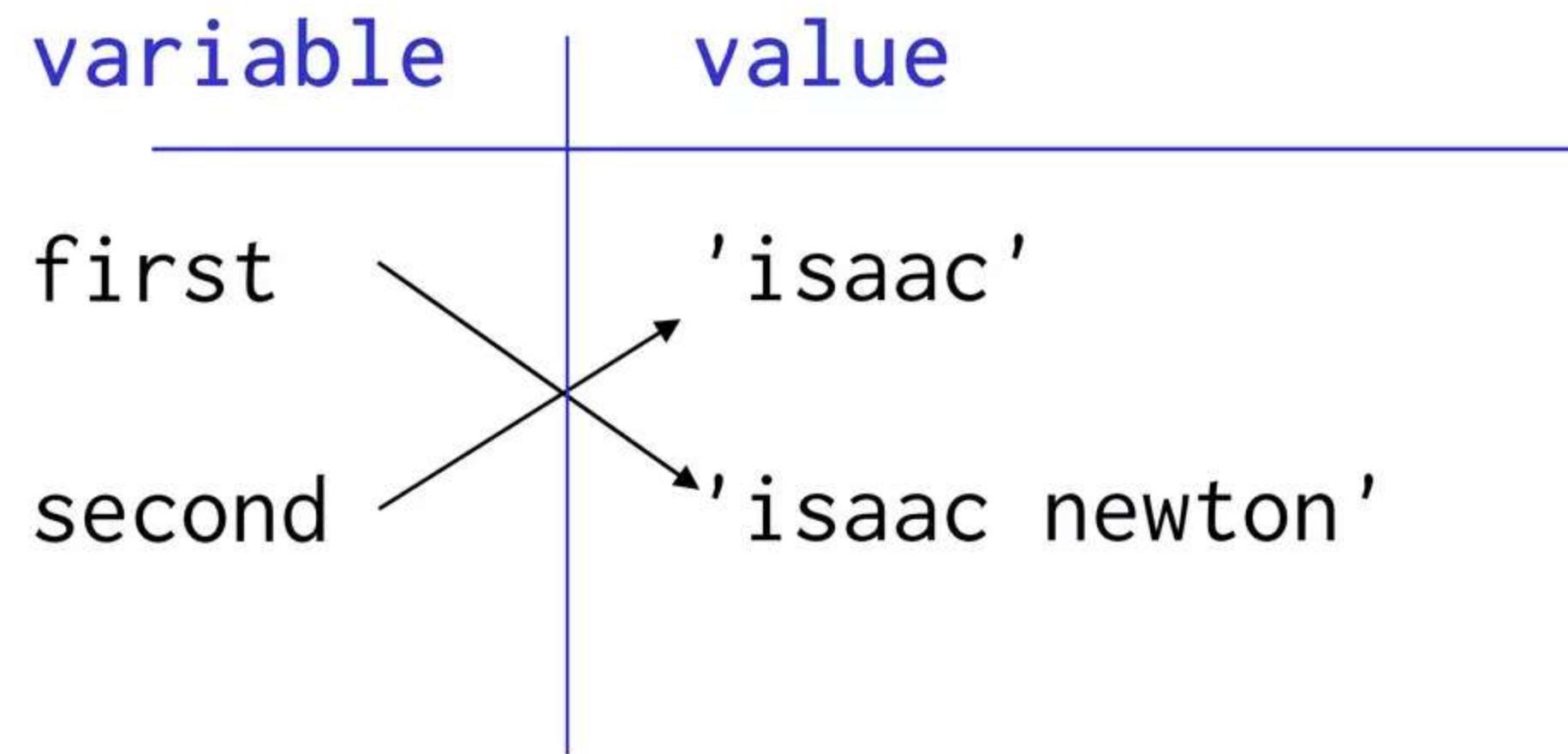


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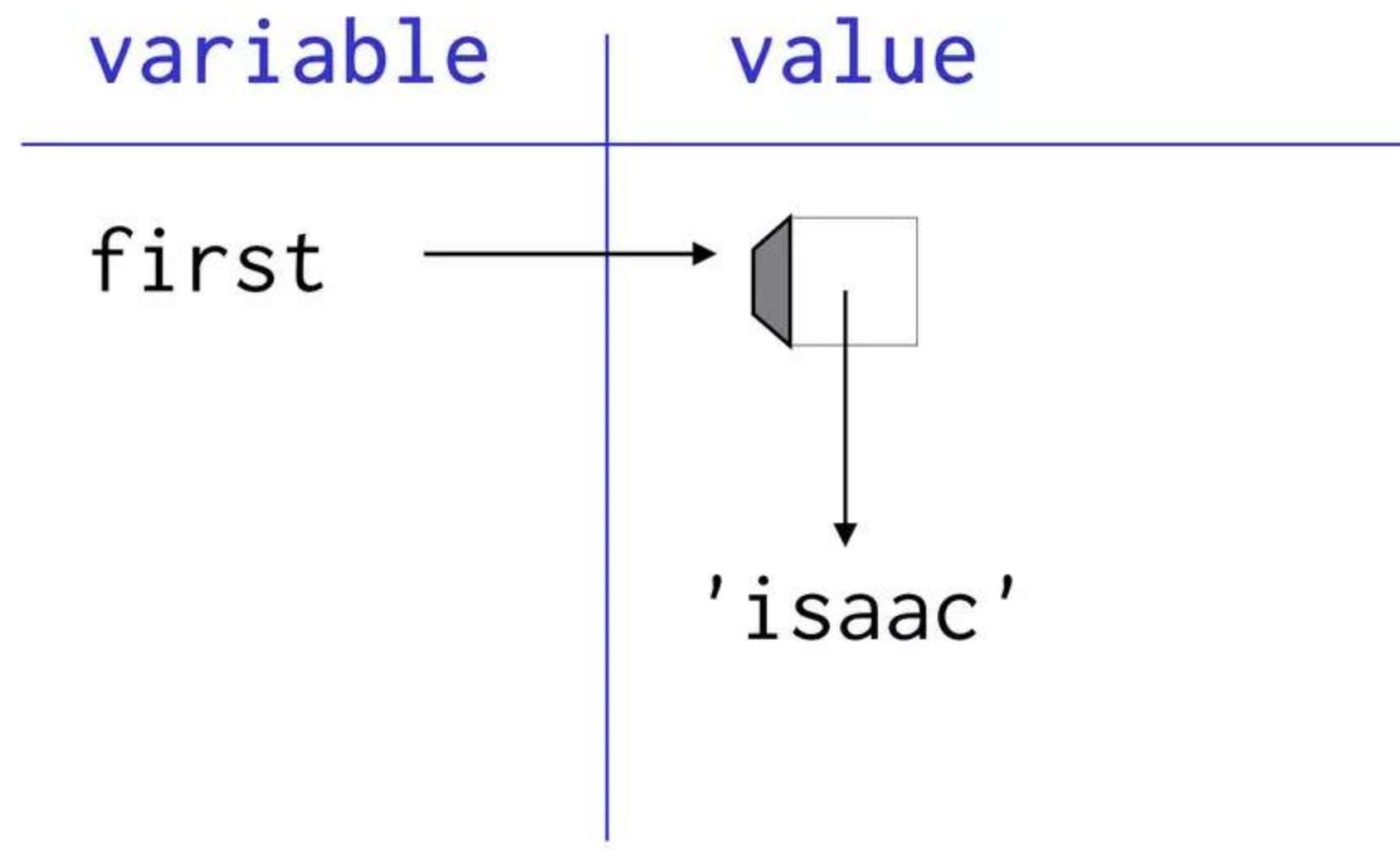
```
first = first + ' newton'
```



But lists are mutable

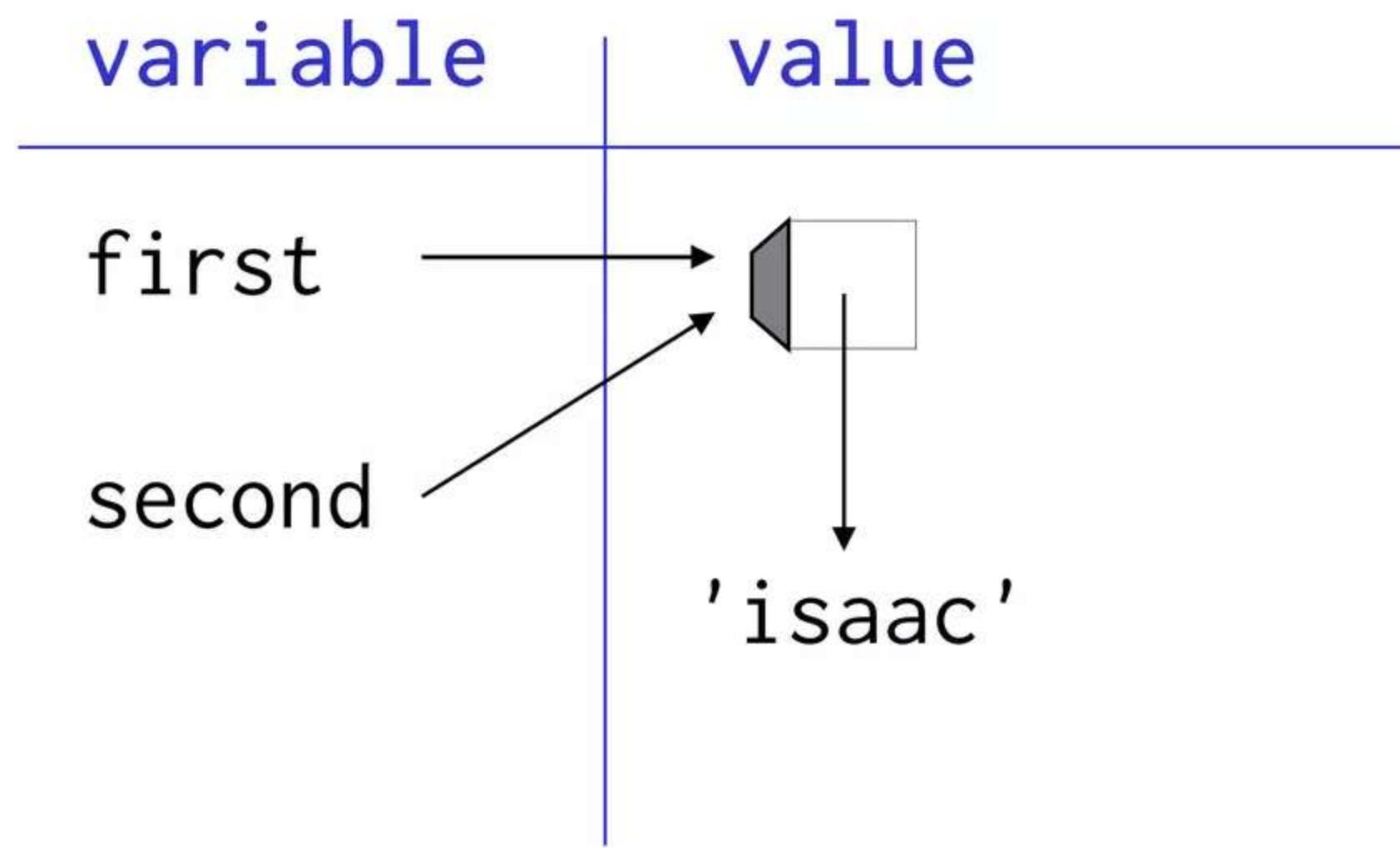
But lists are mutable

```
first = ['isaac']
```



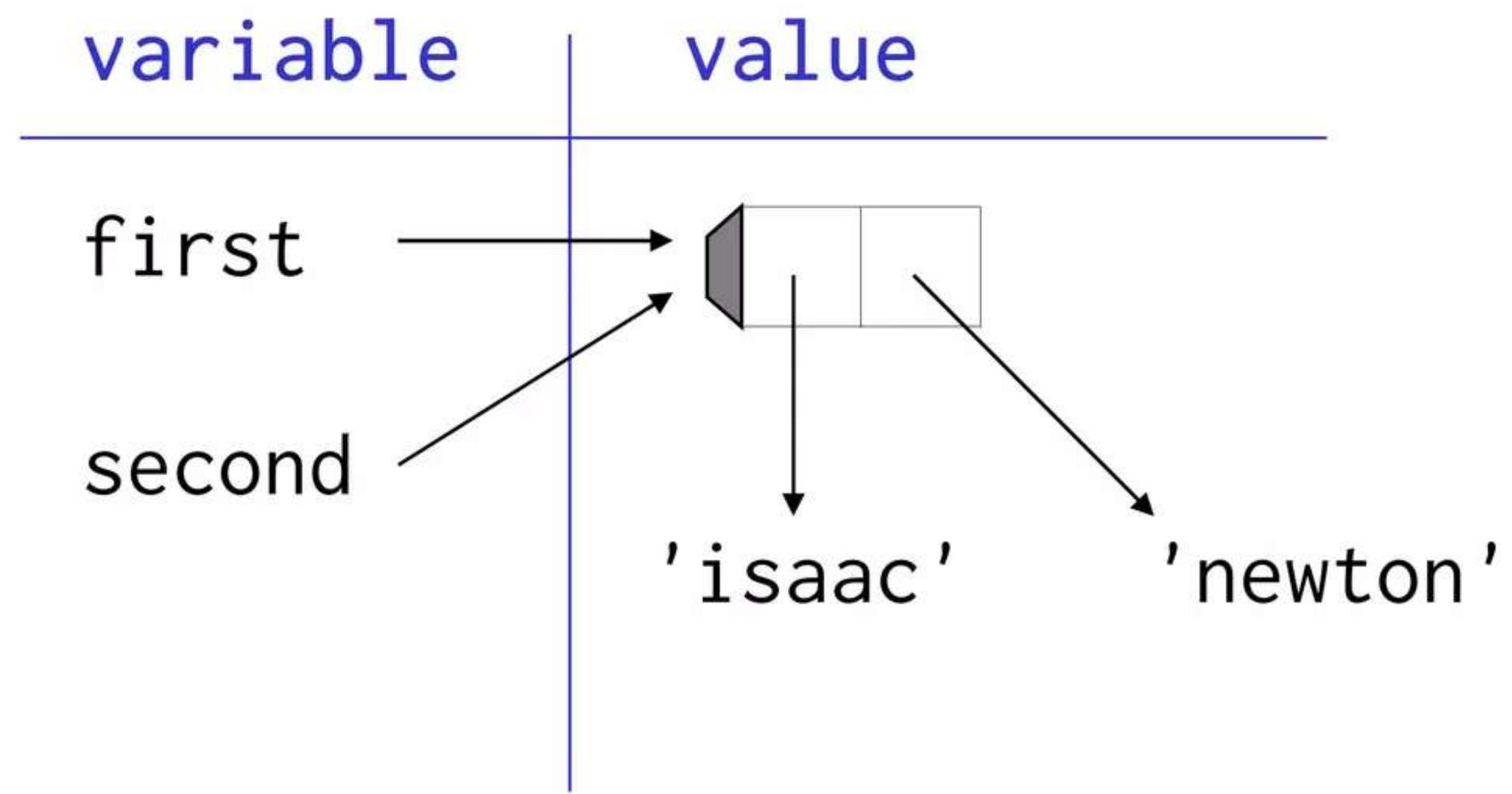
But lists are mutable

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first = ['isaac']
second = first
```



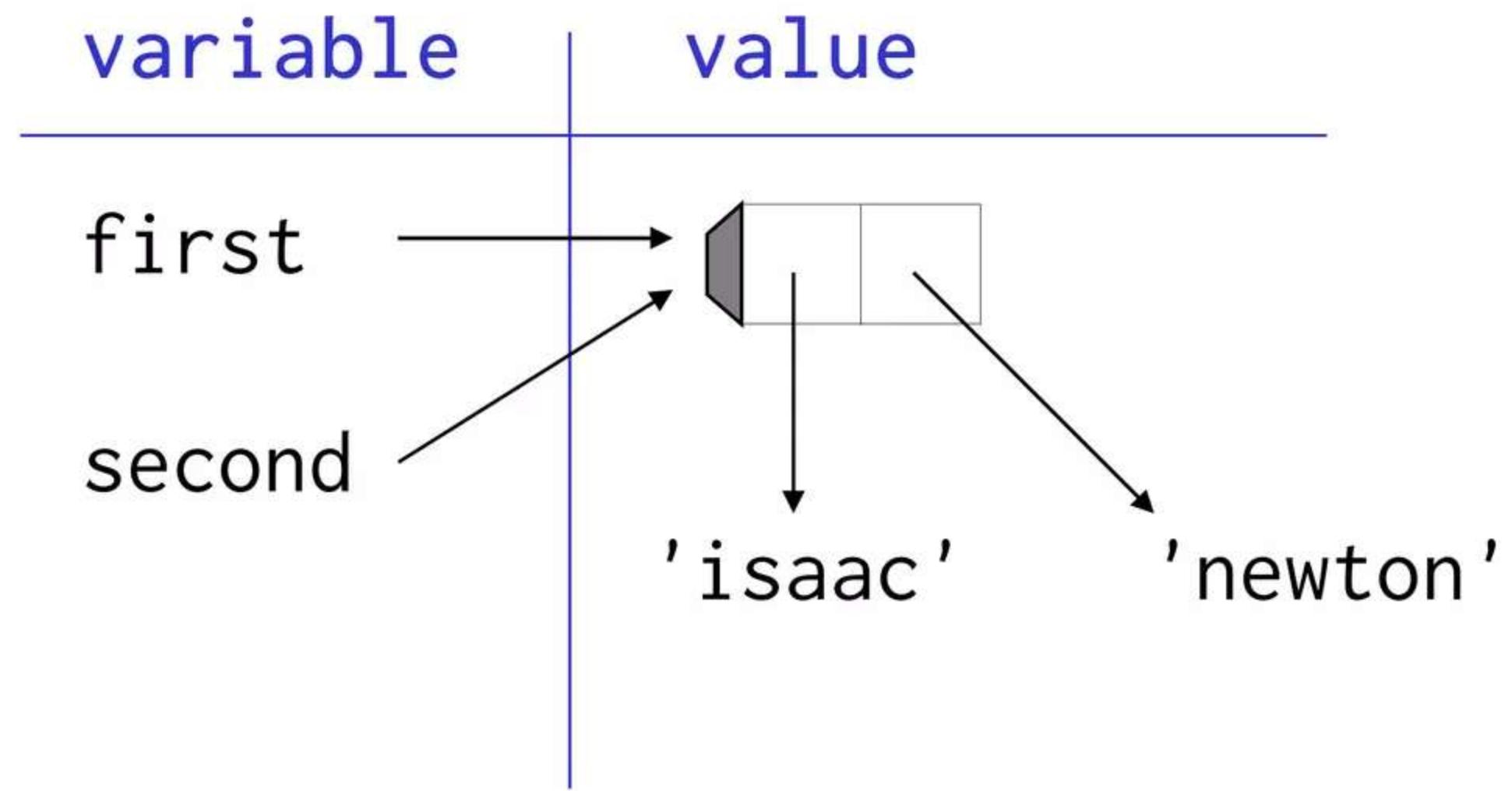
But lists are mutable

```
first = ['isaac']
second = first
first = first.append('newton')
print first
['isaac', 'newton']
```



But lists are mutable

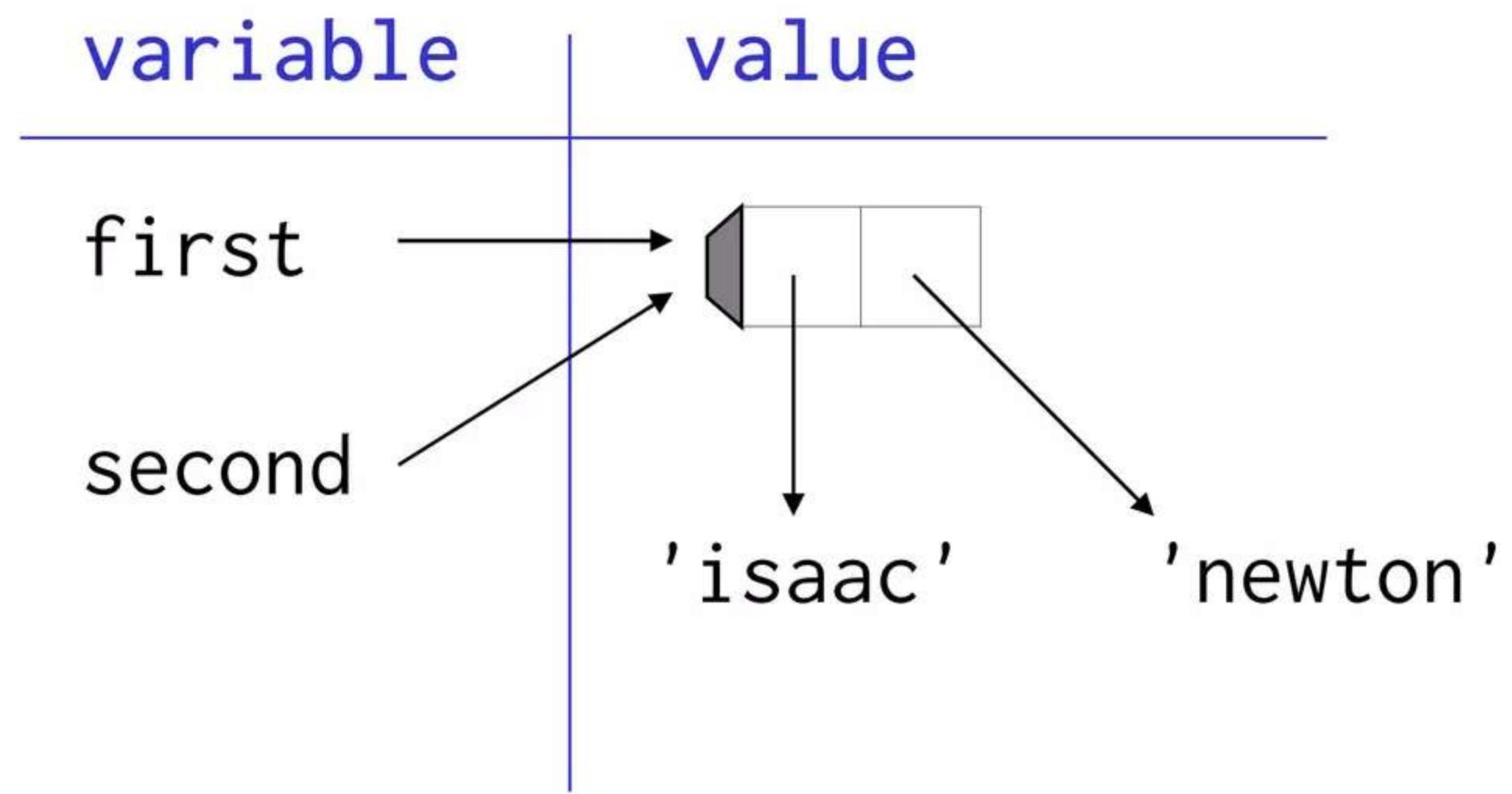
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first = ['isaac']
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print first
['isaac', 'newton']
print second
['isaac', 'newton']
```



But lists are mutable

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first = ['isaac']
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print first
['isaac', 'newton']
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```

Didn't explicitly
modify second

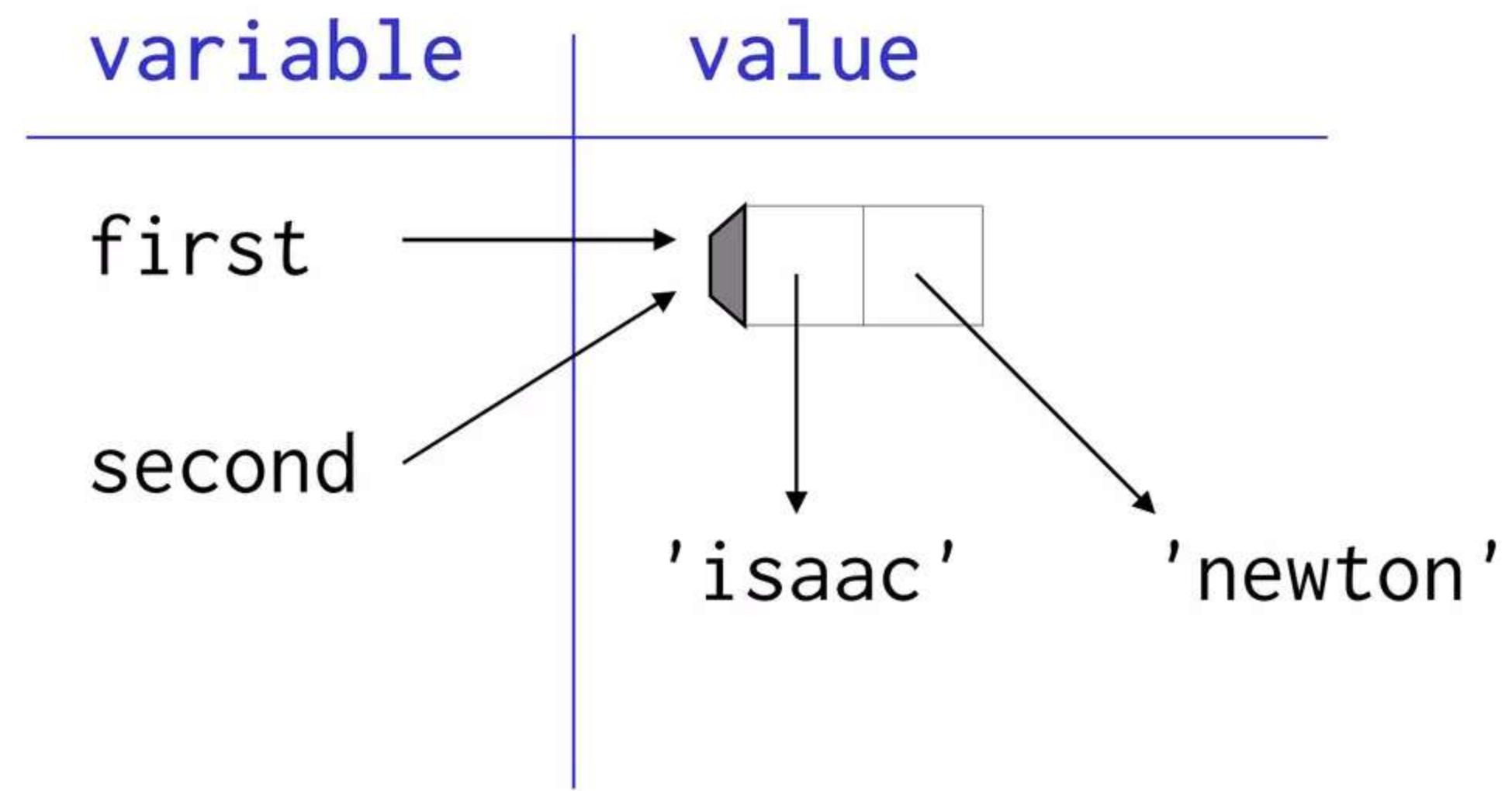


But lists are mutable

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first = ['isaac']
second = first
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print first
['isaac', 'newton']
print second
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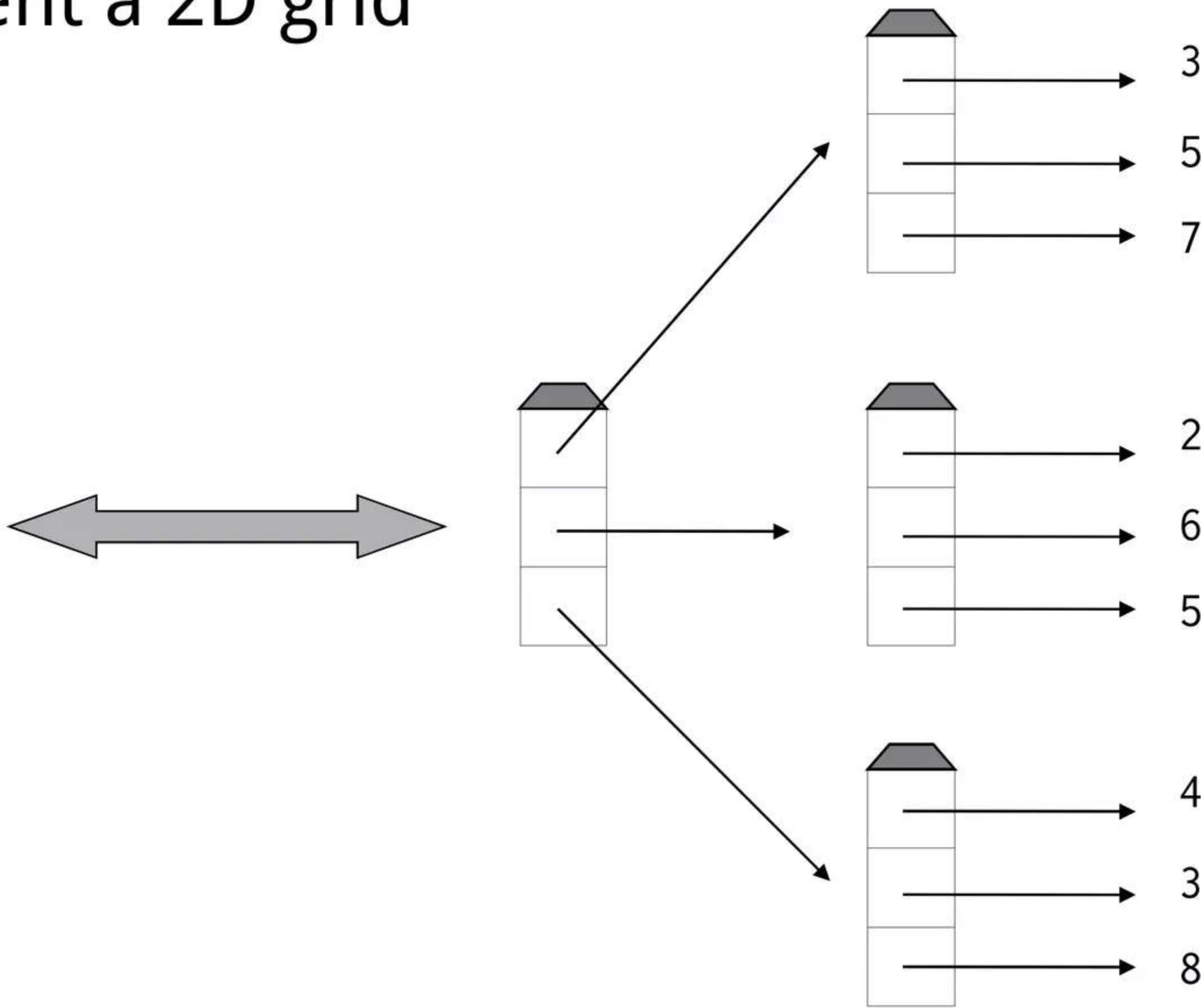
A side effect



Example: use lists of lists
to implement a 2D grid

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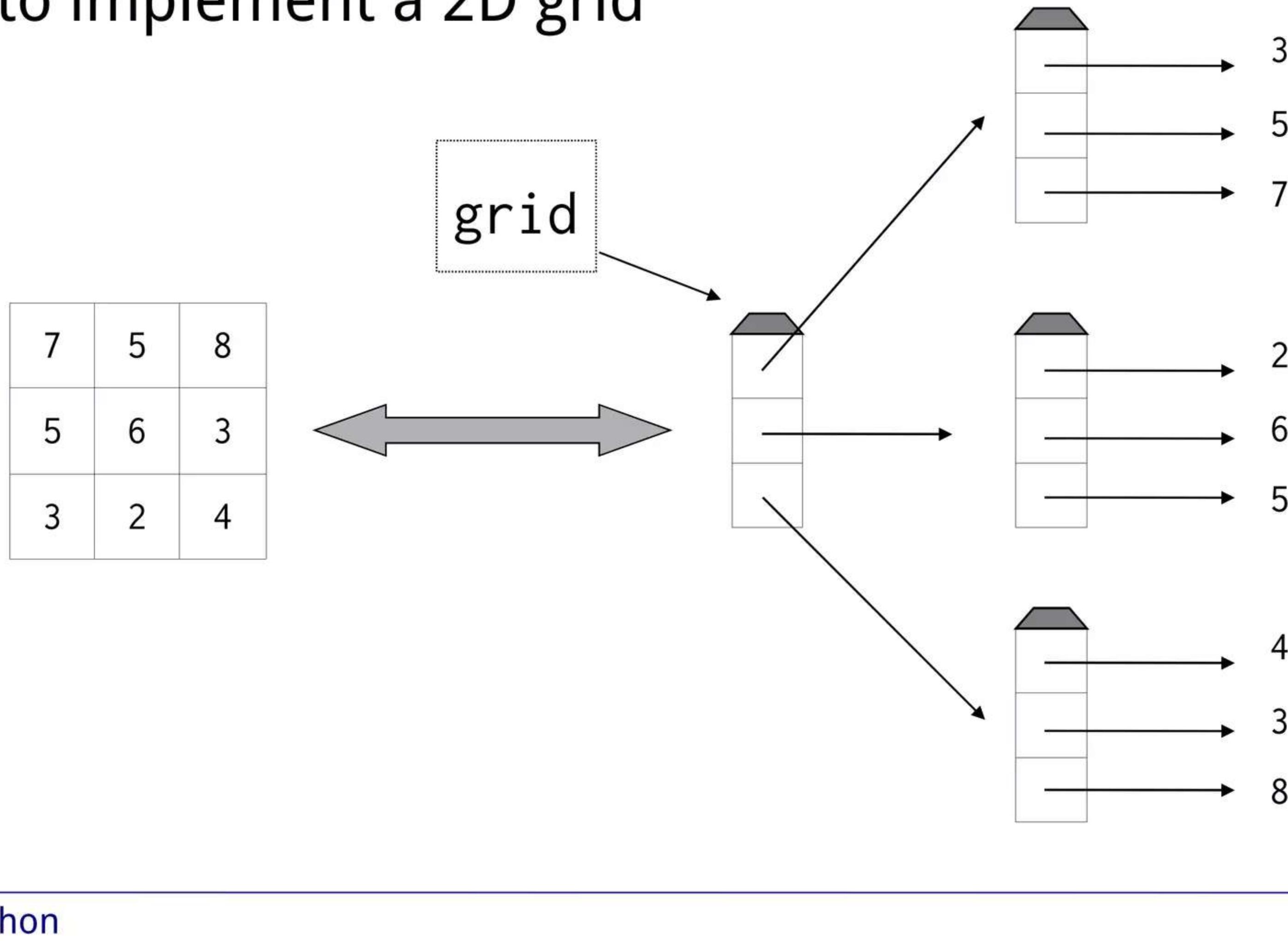
7	5	8
5	6	3
3	2	4



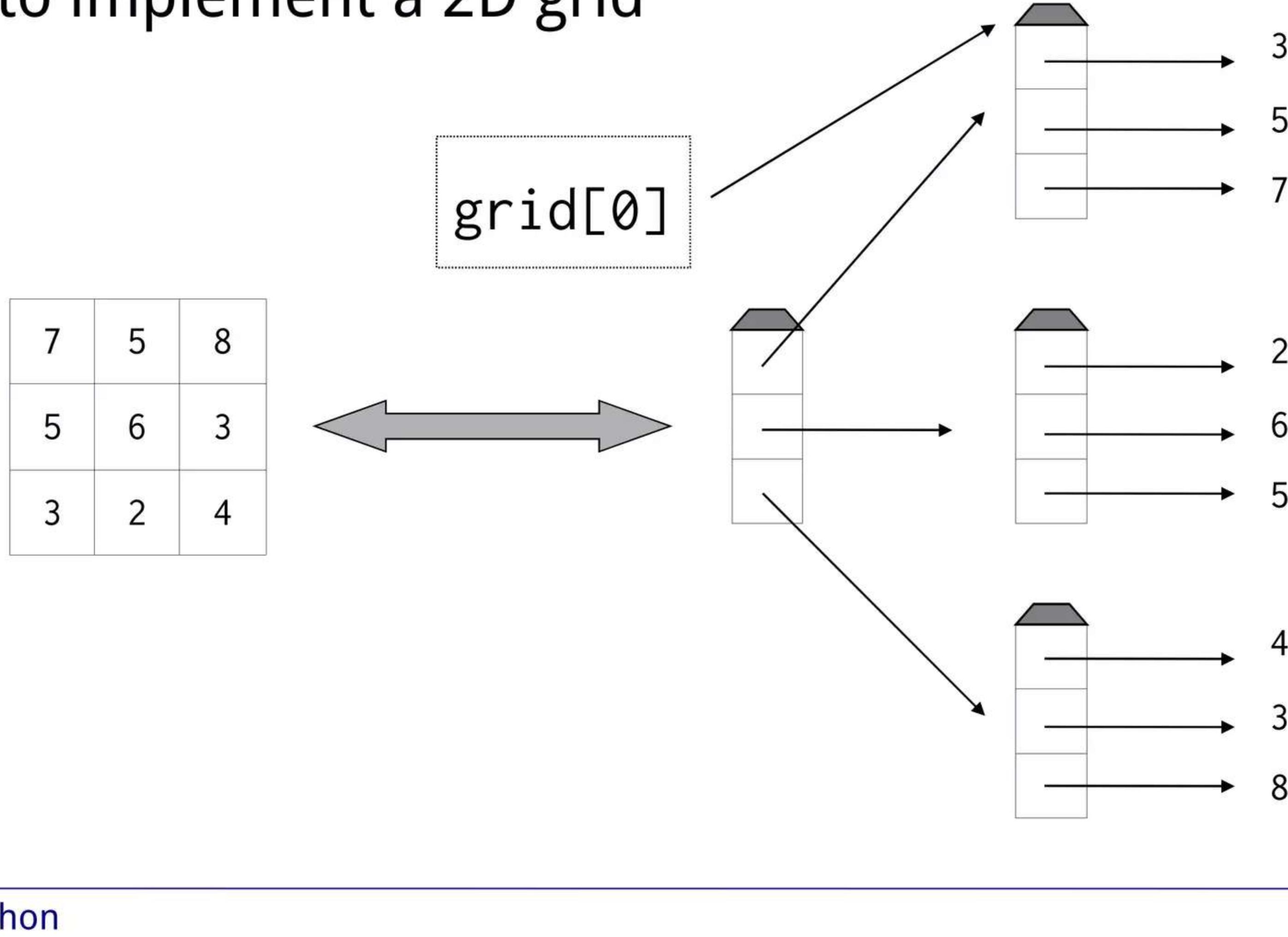
Python

Aliasing

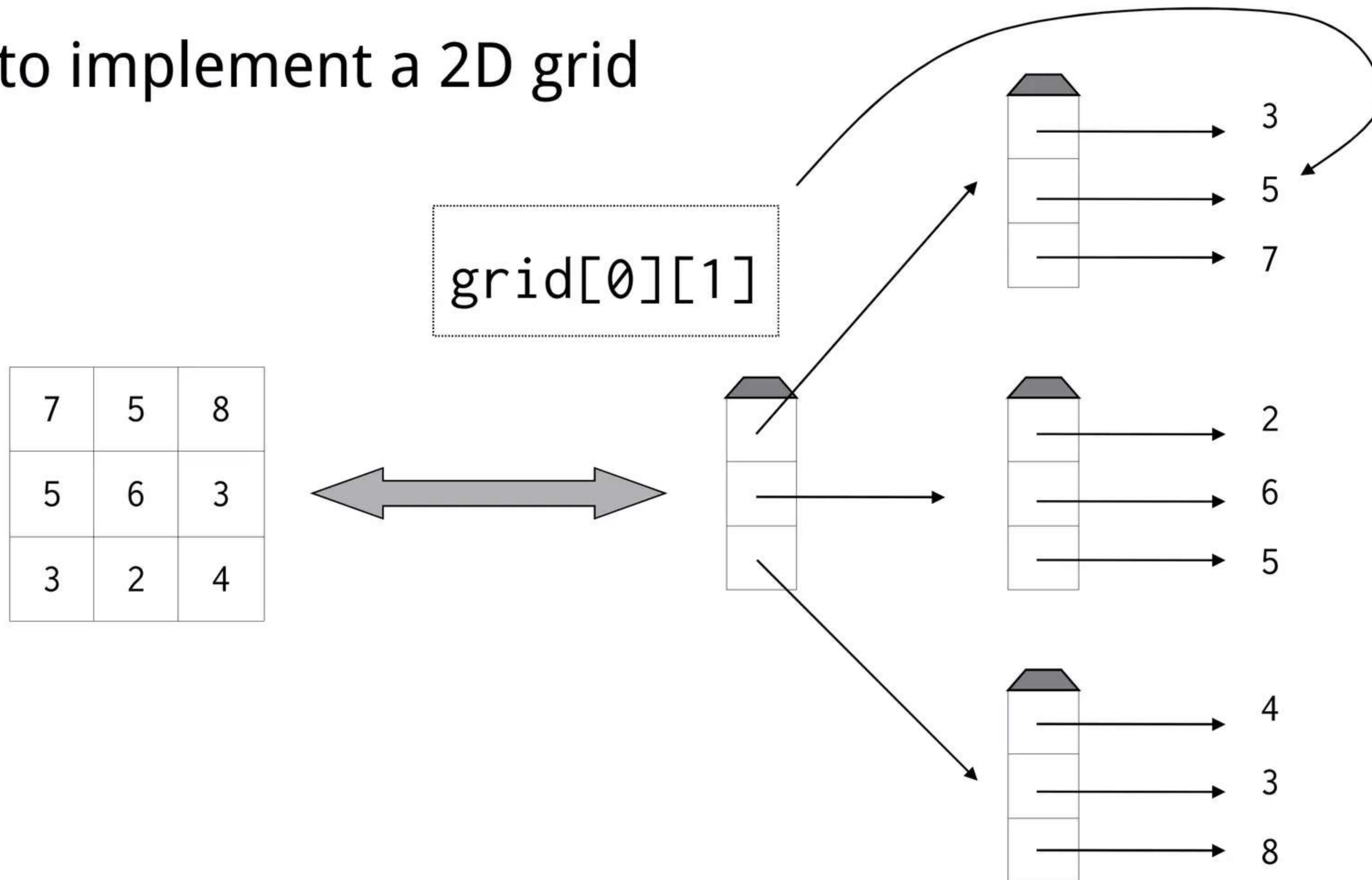
Example: use lists of lists to implement a 2D grid



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Example: use lists of lists to implement a 2D grid



```
# Correct code  
grid = []  
for x in range(N):  
    temp = []  
    for y in range(N):  
        temp.append(1)  
    grid.append(temp)
```

```
# Correct code
grid = [] } ← Outer "spine" of structure
for x in range(N):
    temp = []
    for y in range(N):
        temp.append(1)
    grid.append(temp)
```

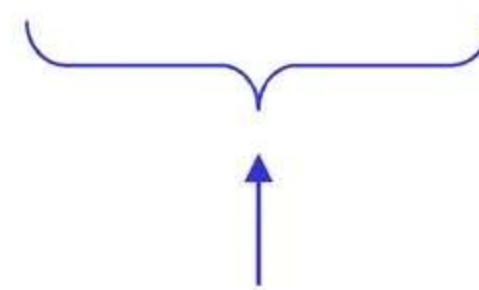
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for x in range(N): }  
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    for y in range(N):  
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    grid.append(temp) }
```

Add N sub-lists to outer list

```
# Correct code  
grid = []  
for x in range(N):  
    temp = []  
    for y in range(N): } ← Create a sublist of N 1's  
        temp.append(1)  
    grid.append(temp)
```

```
# Equivalent code  
grid = []  
for x in range(N):  
    grid.append([])  
    for y in range(N):  
        grid[-1].append(1)
```

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grid = []  
for x in range(N):  
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```



Last element of outer list is the sublist currently
being filled in

```
# Incorrect code  
grid = []  
EMPTY = []  
for x in range(N):  
    grid.append(EMPTY)  
    for y in range(N):  
        grid[-1].append(1)
```

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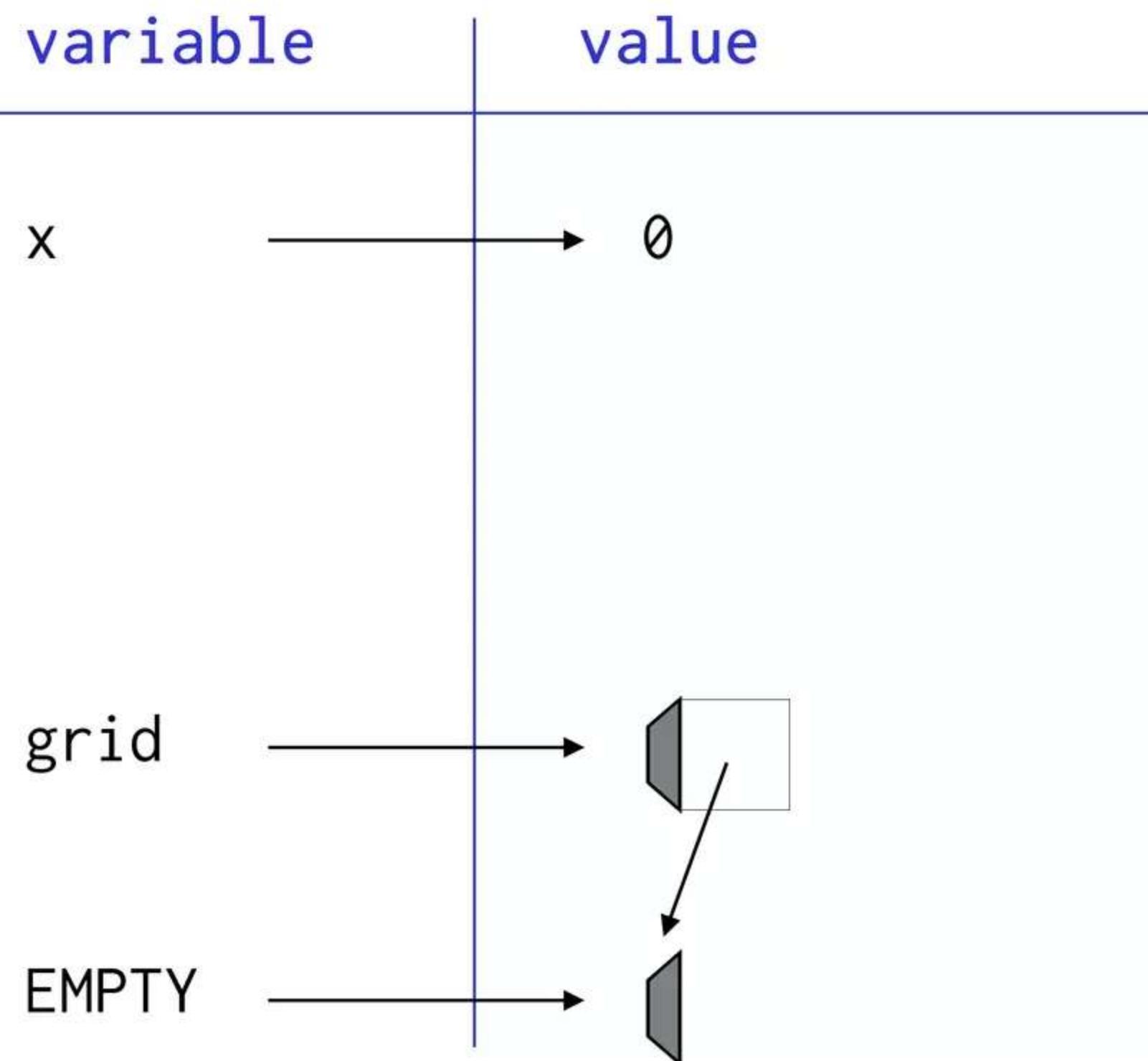
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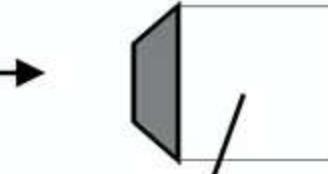
Aren't meaningful variable
names supposed to be
a good thing?

variable	value
x	0
grid	
EMPTY	

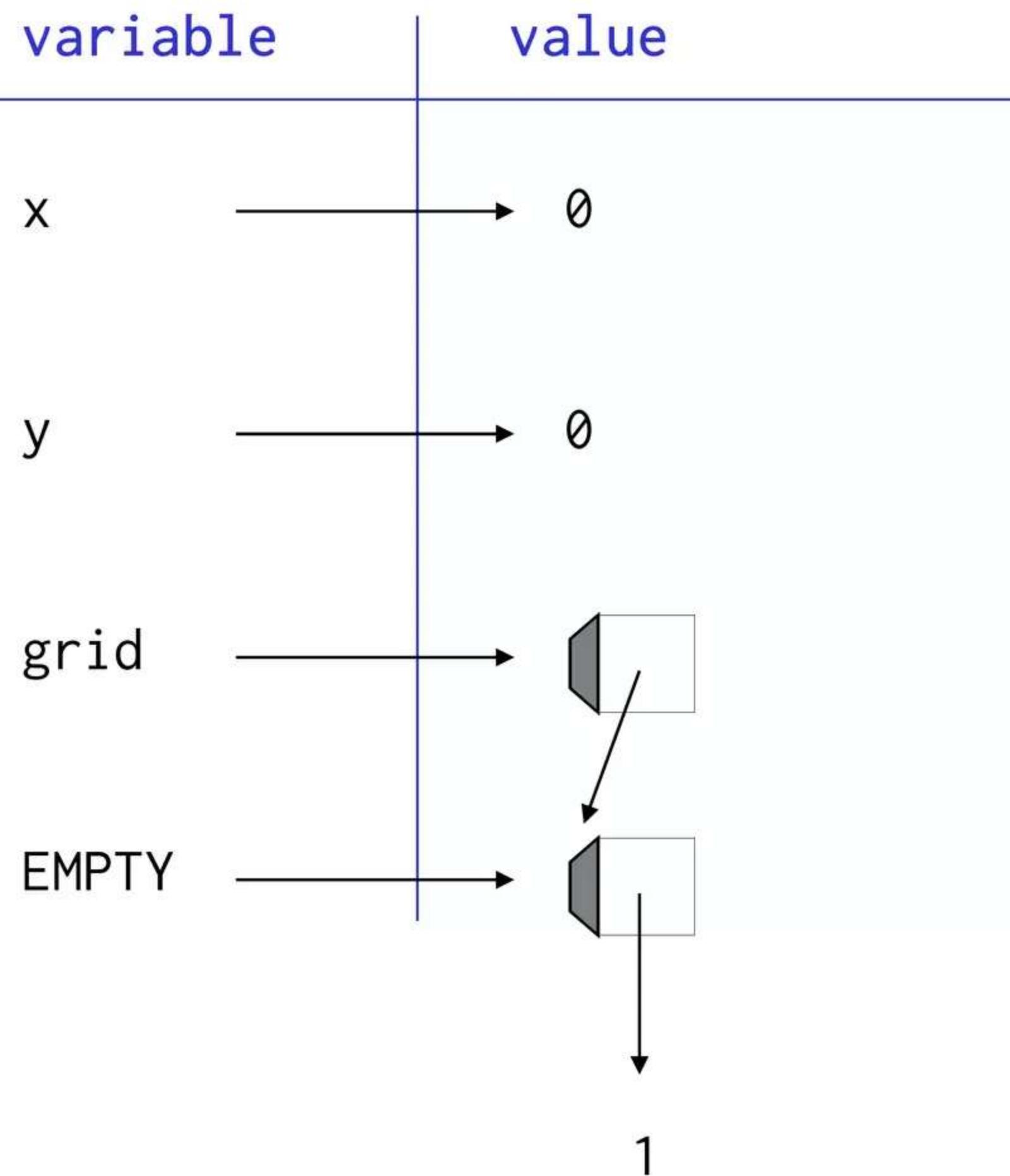
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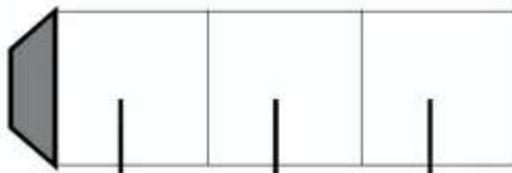
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variable	value
x	0
y	0
grid	
EMPTY	

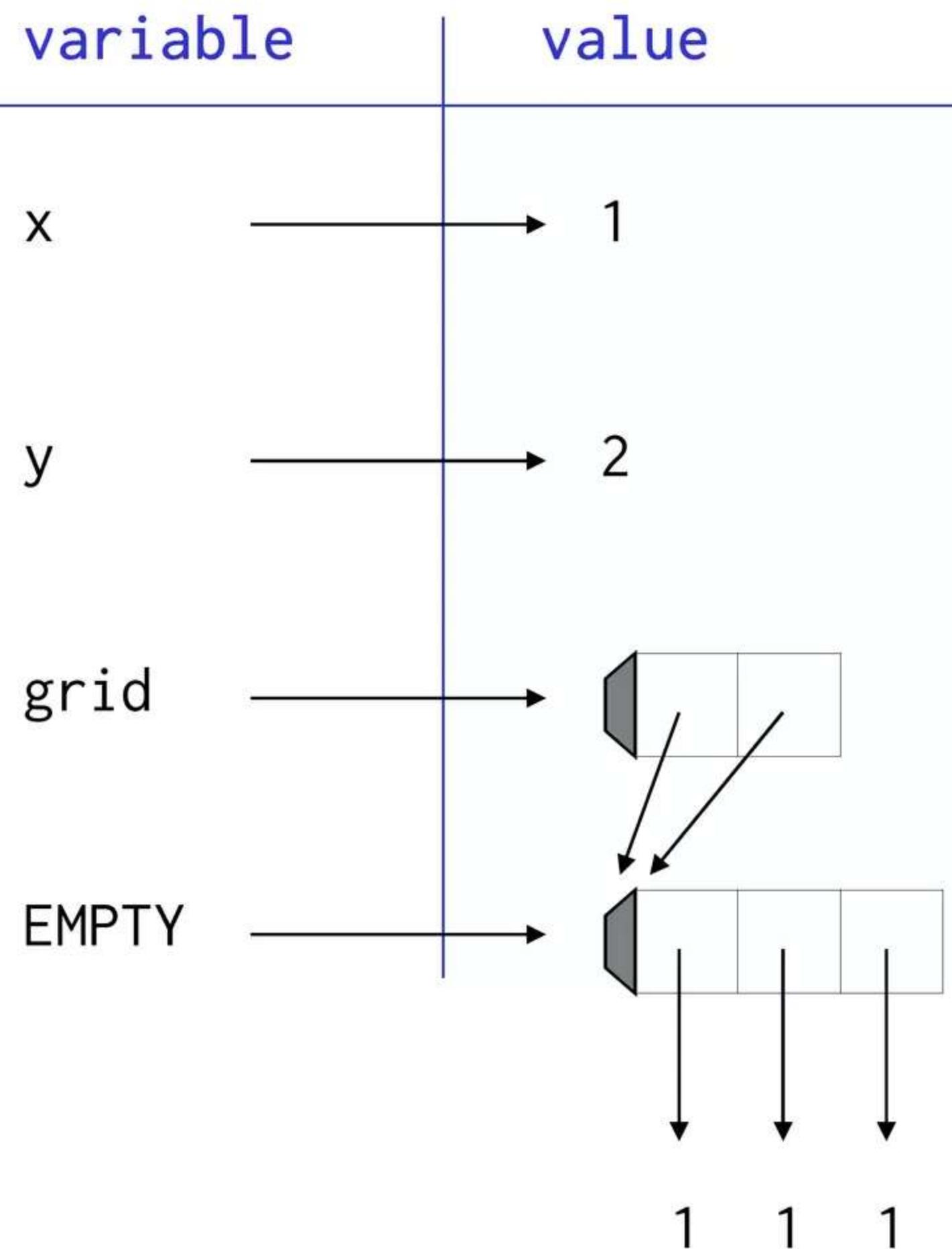
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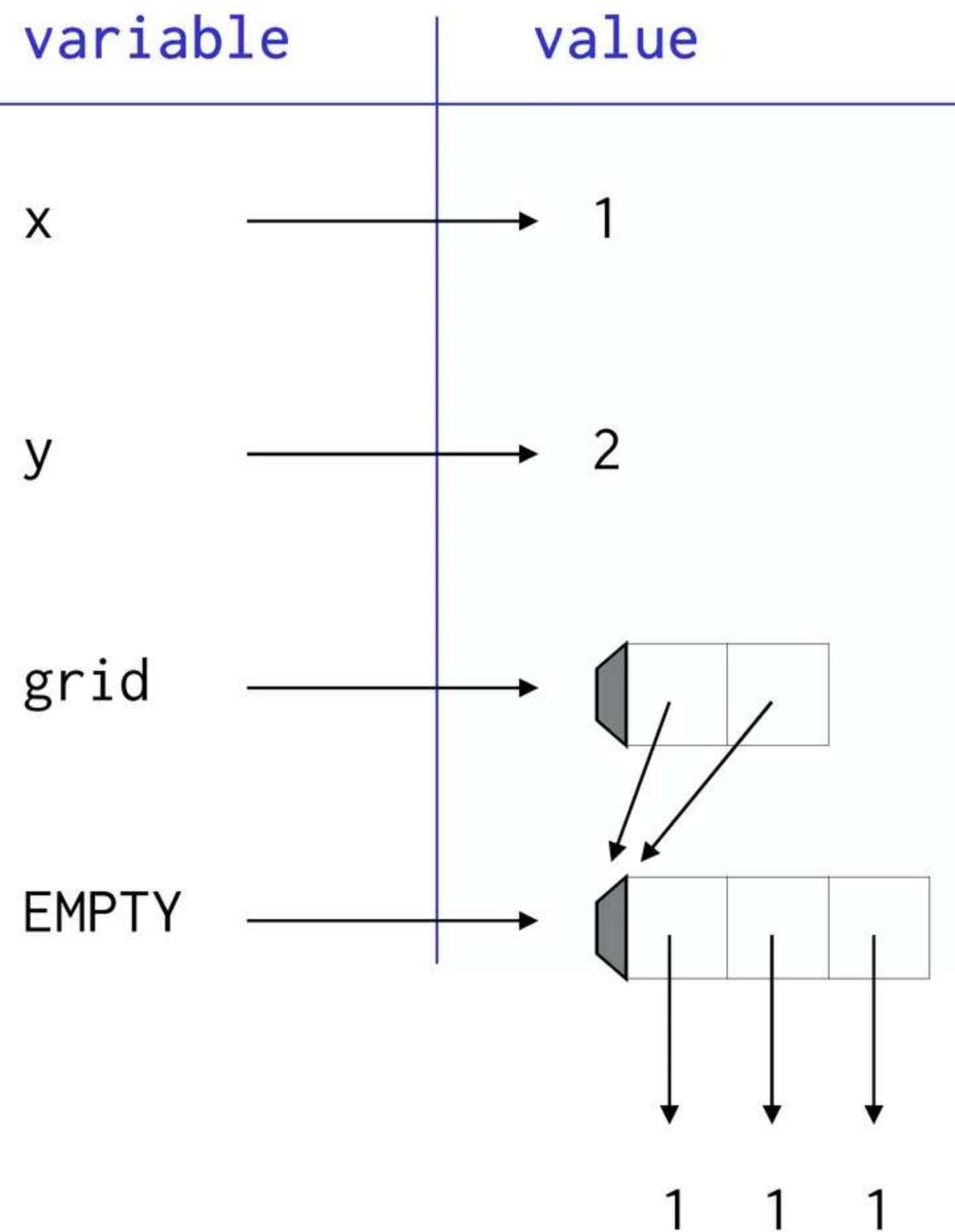
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for x in range(N):
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```

variable	value
x	0
y	2
grid	
EMPTY	 1 1 1

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You see the problem...

No Aliasing

```
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```

```
second = []
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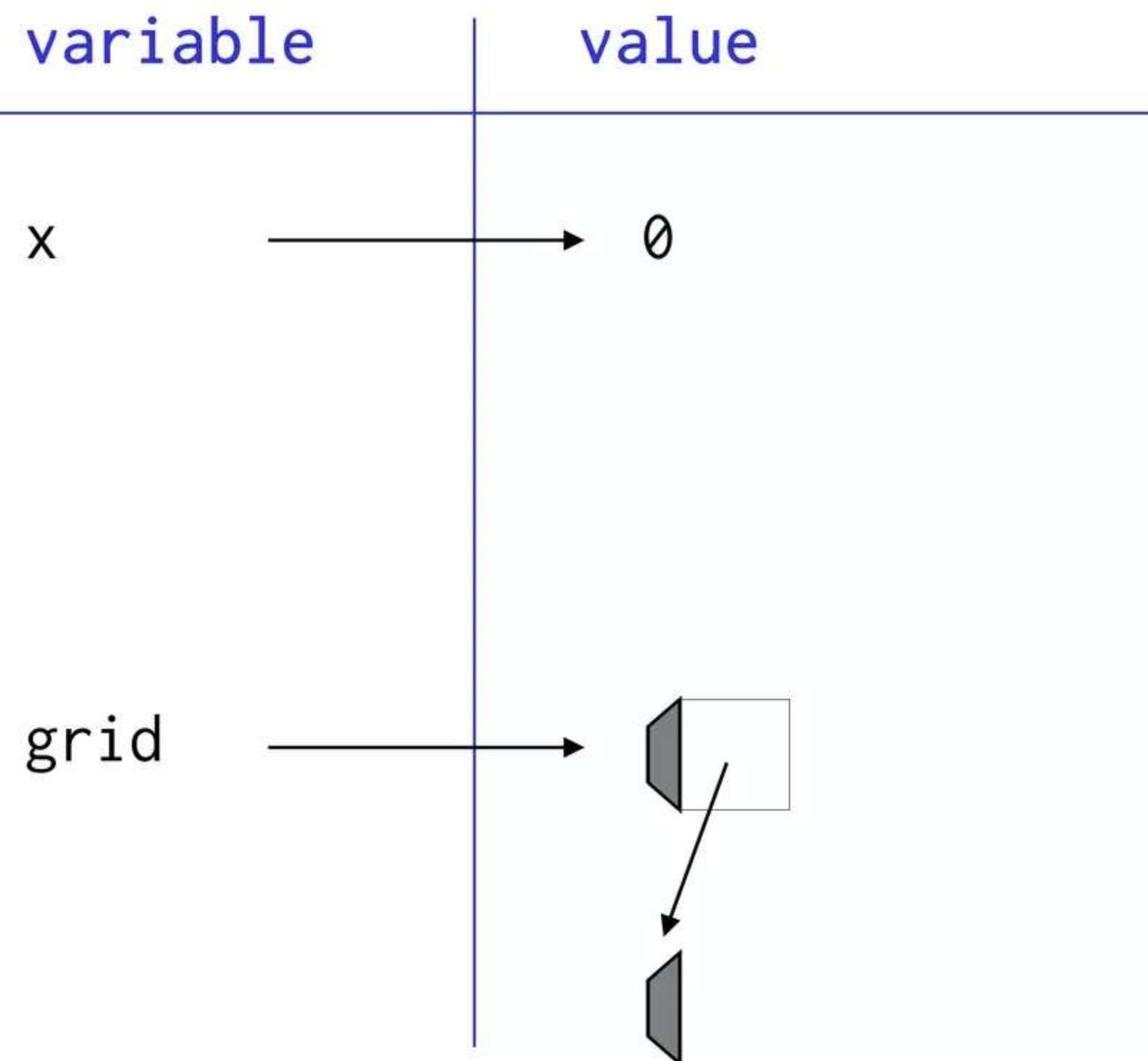
Aliasing

```
first = []
```

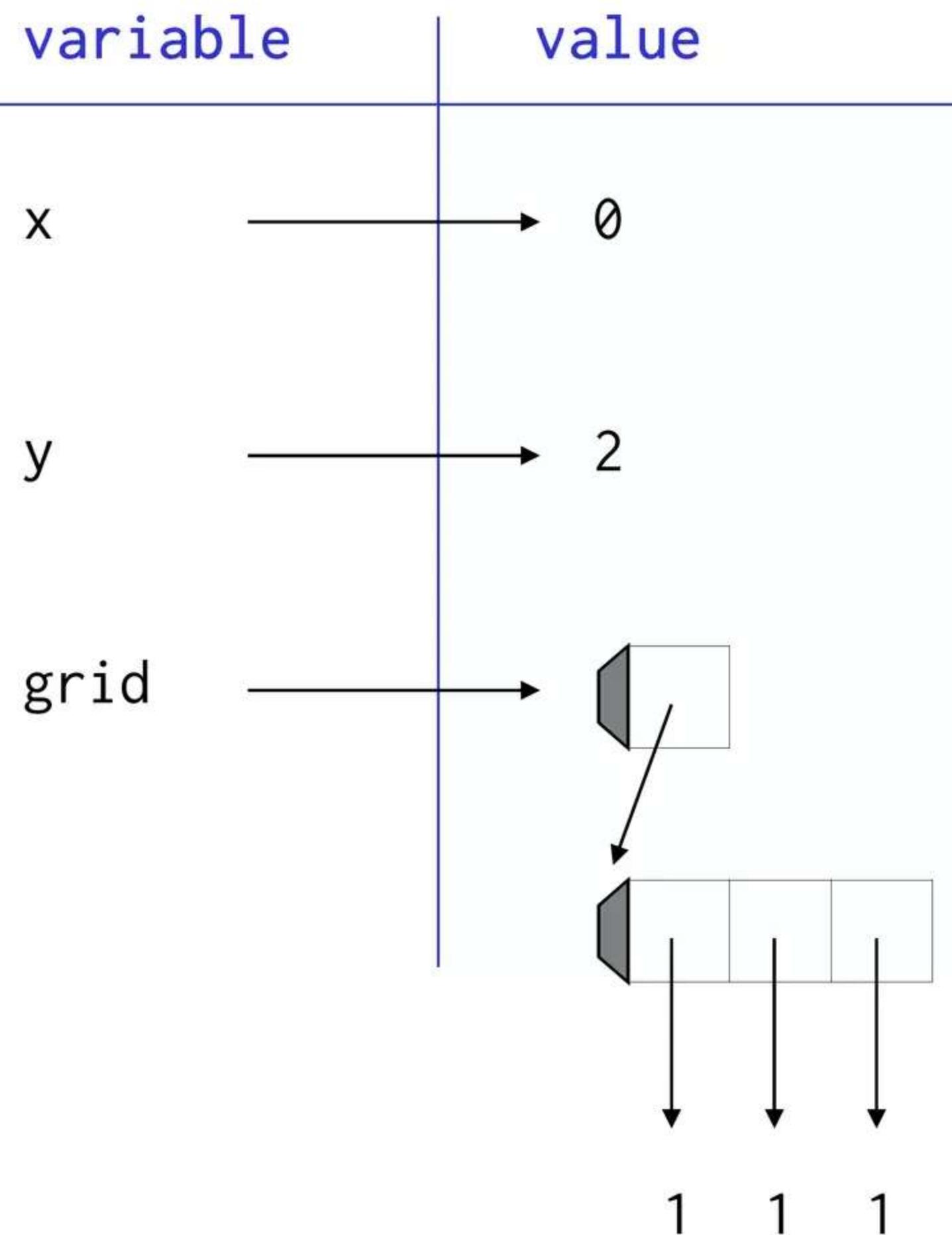
```
second = first
```

variable	value
x	0
grid	■

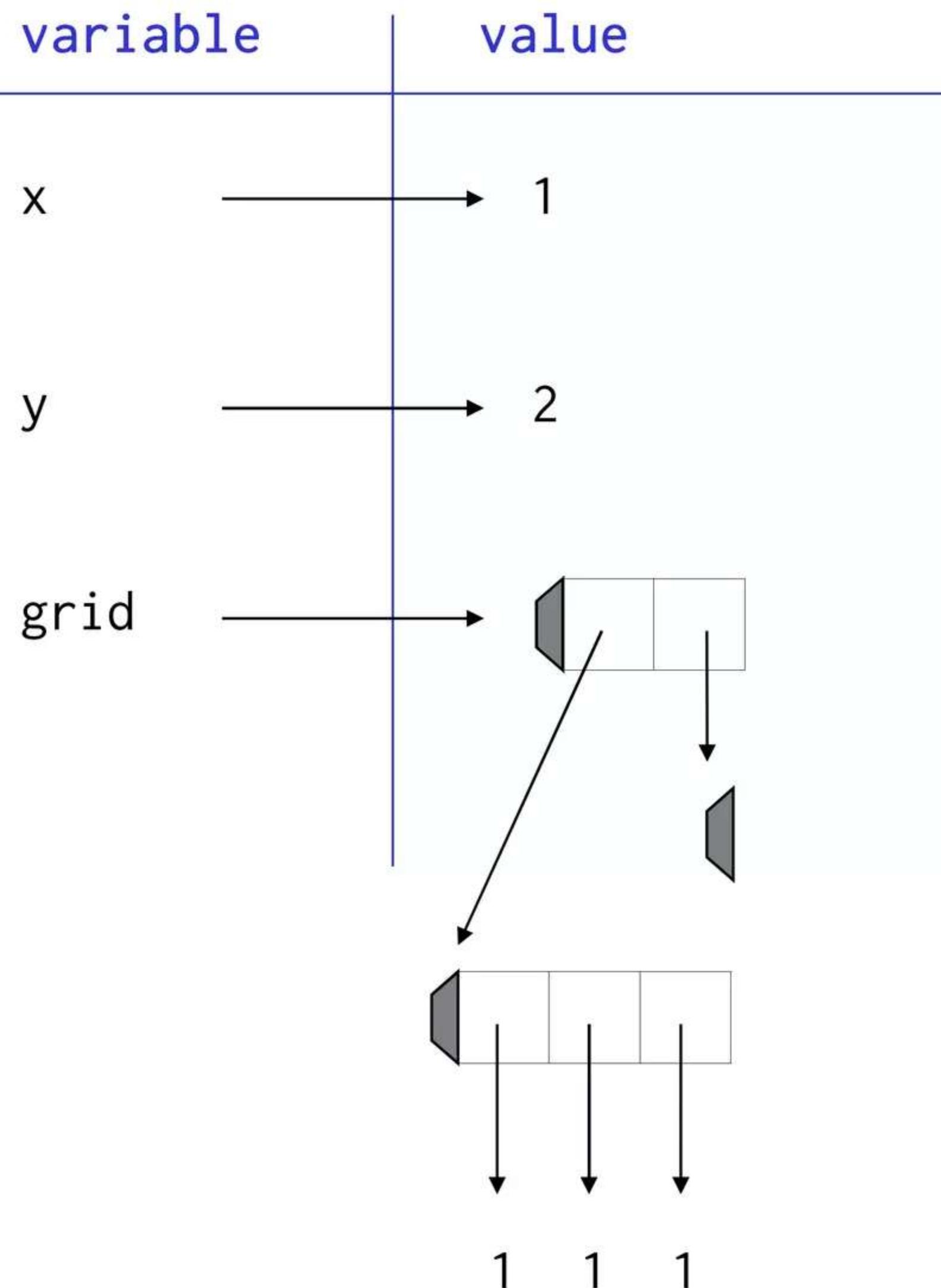
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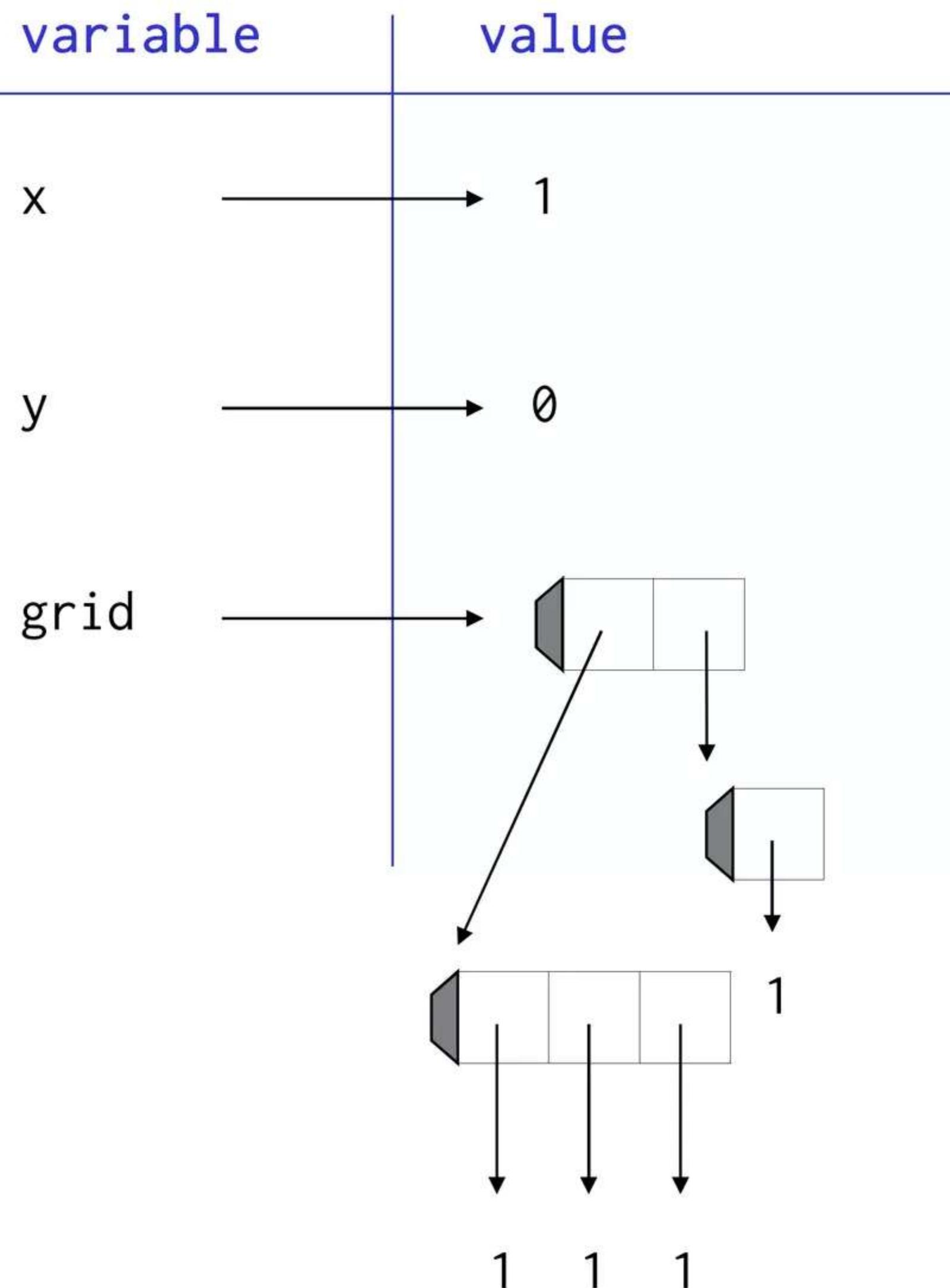
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If aliasing can cause bugs, why allow it?

1. Some languages don't
Or at least appear not to
2. Aliasing a million-element list is more efficient
than copying it
3. Sometimes really do want to update a structure
in place